BOSTON, March 28, 1871.

THE COURTS.

The Union Pacific Railway Litigation-Lottery Dealers in Court-The Peruvian Bond Case-The Fox Proposed War Indemnity Will-Business in the Court of General Sessions-Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Tink, Jr., and the Union Pacific Railway

Company. In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge rened before him last Saturday in the case of Fisk. . vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company and ant to take from the files of the court the bill in equity filed in the suit by the plaintiff, for the reaas which will be found fully set forth in the sion of Judge Biatchford, which we give in full.

decision of Judge Biatchford, which we give in fuil. It is in the following terms:—

DECISION.

As to the motion to take from the files the bill in equity "because one Davis is named as a party defendant therein who is not a party to the action commenced in the State court and removed to this court." This motion must be granted in every aspect of the case. If the entire suit, as to all the defendants named as such in the original summons in the State court, was removed into this court, in August, 1868, it was not so removed as to Davis, because he was not named as a defendant in such original summons, nor does his name appear as that of a defendant in the suit in any of the papers until the 23d of March, 1869. If the suit is not removed as to any defendant in this suit is not removed as to any defendant with such of such the court for the removal of the cause then this suit is not removed as to Davis, for the reason that he never has petitioned for such removal. As to the motion to take the declaration from the files, "on the ground that it does not include or name as defendants to the action which it purports to commence all the persons who are defendants to the original action, and because it does not conform to the form of the action in the State court, This motion is denied. The allegations contained in the declaration are in substance contained in the original complaint in the State court, and the relief asked in the declaration on such allegations is relief which it would have been proper for the State court to grant in the sait on such allegations is relief which it would have been proper for the State court to grant in the sait on such allegations in seller which it would have been proper for the State court to grant in the sait on such allegations in such declaration the be liable in this court only in a suit at law. As to the motion, "that the plaintiff be ordered to elect whether he will proceed at law or in equity by declaration or bill to discontinue all other proceedings than those which he shall be entered herein to plead or demur to said decla-ration. An order will be entered in conformity with e foregoing decisions. E. W. Staughton and D. D. Field for the plaintiff; Emott for the defendants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Lottery Dealers.

Before Commissioner Shields. The United States vs. David Lindo and Lawrence Farrell.-The defendants were held to bail in the sum et \$1,000 each for examination on Monday next, on arge of dealing in lottery tickets without paying pectal tax required by law.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Verdict of Damages Against an Ocean Steamship Company.

Before Judge Sutherland. ary Everett vs. New York and Philadelphia mship Company .- A verdict was rendered in this case for \$850 for the plaintiff. It will be re-

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Those Peruvian Bonds Again. Before Judge Cardozo.

Millan vs. Captain John Graham. lication was made for a commission to go to Peru to take evidence in a suit brought by the plain-tiff against the defendant in reference to the recov-ery of certain Peruvian bonds alleged to be in the hands of the defendant, and also for a stay of pro-ceedings during the continuance of the commission. The application was granted.

The People of the State of New York vs. The Tennessee Zinc Company .- Reference ordered.

Joseph Masbach vs. Nicolaus Sponheimer .- Motion granted.
Samuel Shethol et al. vs. Solomon Jacobs et al.—

Mouon denied. Ebenezer Dole et al. vs. Solomon Jacobs et al.-

By Judge Barnard.

Frederick A. Peek et al. vs. Edward P. Sinclair et

The Fox Will Case-How the National War

Debt Was to be Wiped Out-A Philan-thropic Bequest Belittled-Uncle Sam Getting Only His Modicum.

The extraordinary will of the late Mr. Fox, of

this city, a gentleman whose supposed eccentricities of life led him immediately before his death to will his property, real and personal, to the United States. as a legacy that would clear off the national war debt and all its consequent taxes, has been fully written of in these columns. The will was preated to probate in behalf of the United States, and contested on the part of the kindred of the de ed. The case has been before Surrogate Hutchas they were presented for and against by able counsel. The result of the Surrogate's decision is adverse to the philanthropic design of the deceden Fox, who seemed not to have posted himself as well as he might, knowingly and to the credit of the name he bore. Other philanthropists, having the wiping out of the national debt at heart, will be advised from the Fox failure not to throw the government of the wiping out of the result of the second of the sec ent on the wrong scent when they want to do the ght thing by it.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Charles Fox. In this case the testator left all his real and personal estate to the United States to "assist in paying the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States," and has been before the court for more than a year past. The case was closed about two months since. Surrogate Hutchings has just rendered his decision as follows:—

DECISION.

1. That said last will and testament is valid and operative as to the personal estate of the testator only

Y.

That as to the personal estate of the testator, petitioner, the United States of America, is the elegatee under said will, after the payment of all lawful debts.

sole legatee under said will, after the payment of all his lawful debts.

3. That no lawful trust as to real or personal estate is created by or vests under said will in the petitioner, the United States of America.

4. That as to personality, the bequest in said will to petitioner is not operative as a trust, but as an absolute girt, the terms of said bequest as to the purpose thereof constituting no legal restriction upon the use of the legacy.

5. The said last will and testament is inoperative and invalid and void as a devise of real estate.

6. That the said petitioner, the United States of America, is not entitled to and cannot lawfully take, receive or hold, as devisees in trust or otherwise, nader said last will and testament, the real estate devised thereby, or any part thereof.

7. That the real estate of said Unaries Fox descends to his heirs at law.

to his heirs at law.

8. That said instrument is admitted to probate as a will of personal estate only, and letters testame tary will be issued to the executors.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. His Henor the Recorder presided in this Court yes-

terday, and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan appeared for the people. AN ALLEGED BURGLARY-ACQUITTAL OF THE

ACCUSED. Patrick Hillick (a youth) jointly indicted with two has been manufactured, should not be substituted to the pre-sent single rate.

You are also requested to report whether the drawback on syrup manufactured from molasses should be rearranged so as to establish a distinction between such syrup when refined by passing through charcoal, and syrup which has not been so refined, stating especially whether it will be possible, by inspection at the time of exportation, or by any other im-partial evidence, to determine the fact of the refining by charcoal.

The rates upon certain other articles will be fixed hereaf-ter. In no case will drawbrack be paid under the old rates ser. In no case will drawbrack be paid under the old rates boys, for burglary in the third degree, was tried and soquitted. The charge was that on the 14th of February the premises of John Murphy, 430 West Thirty-second street, were burglariously entered and eighty dollars' worth of ciothing stolen, most of which was recovered from pawn offices where it was piedged by the thieves. The principal witness for the people was Charles Bryan, whose testimony implicated Hillick. It was discovered that this wit-ness was charged with burglary a year ago and judgment was suspended. The officer in the case gave Bryan a very bad character, and the Recorder

sentenced him to the State Prison for two years and six months upon the old charge.

A STONE CUTTER'S "STRIKE."

Damel Green, who was associated with fellow stonecuters in a "strike" on First avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, was convicted of assaulting Michael Biel, on the 29th of April, because he refused to join them. The Recorder directed him to pay a fine of ten dollars.

Busgil-Aries.

Cornelius Augustus, colored, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, in having on the 17th instant broken into the premises of Joachim Prins, 36 Grove street, and stolen \$250 worth of cloth. He was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months. How the State Constabulary Enforce the Laws-Wholesale Charges of Corruption and Bribery-The Revelations of a Legislative Investigation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary Petitions.

Cases for Argument.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis McKenna, a liquor dealer, at the corner of

Classon and Myrtie avenues, was placed on trial on

the charge of having violated the revenue law by

drawing liquor from casks without defacing the stamps thereon. The evidence not being of a character to warrant a conviction the jury, by direction of the Court, rendered a verdict acquitting the defendant.

Joseph Warren was convicted of having passed a counterfeit five dollar national bank note, and was remanded for sentence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Condemnation of Real Estate for Illicit Dis-

tillery.

Before Judge Benedict.

United States vs. The Premises of Jane Kearney. The government brought suit to condemn the real estate of Jane Kearney at the corner of Hudson ave-

nue and Sands street. It appeared from the evi-

dence that during the summer of 1869 the distillery business was carried on illegally in an outbuilding

business was carried on illegally in an outbuilding in the rear of the Kearney House, at the above named corner. The distillery was seized on the 23d of August by Assistant Assessors Wass, Parkhurst and Dalley, who found it in full blast. It was snown that no person had compiled with the law as to distilling there. It was claimed on the part of the defence that no such business was carried on there during that year.

Judge Benedict in giving the case to the jury directed them to divide the premises into two tracts, one the Kearney House (the dwelling house), and the other the distillery building and the lots connected with it. If they found that distilling had been carried on on the premises they should condemn the distillery building and the lots therewith. If they found in addition thereto that the Kearney House had been used as a mode of ingress or egress they should condemn that also. The jury rendered a verdict condemning the distillery building and the lots connected with it only.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrest of an Astorian.

Deputy United States Marshal De Clue yesterday arrested Martin Hartte, of Astona, L. L., on the

charge of having been engaged in the business of a

retail ilquor dealer without paying the special tax, and of having purchased a quantity of unstamped cigars. The accused was taken before Commissioner Jones and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, the hearing of the case being set down for the 27th that

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

Suit Against the Water Board-The City Re-

Before Judge Gilbert.

Mary Halloff vs. William A. Fowler, D. L.

Northup, A. M. Bliss and Thomas Kinsella. - The de-

fendants composed the Board of Water and Sewer

age Commissioners, and plaintiff sued them to

recover \$10,000 damages she received by a fall

caused by tripping on a defective pavement in Wal-

convenience required. When the case was called on Mr. Britton, for defence, moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the city was responsible in case of any negligence in the want of repairs. Judge Gilbert granted the motion, the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at

Edward Mullen, Administrator, vs. S. R. St. John, Jarvis Johnson and William Sohier.—The plaintiff's

daughter, Isabella, was killed by the fall of the old

daugnter, Isabella, was killed by the fall of the old Hamilton avenue market, on the 26th of June last, and her father claiming that the accident occurred through the negligence of the owners in maintaining the building in such an insecure condition such them to recover \$5,000 damages. The defendants allege that the girl was an intruder on the premises, and that her death was caused by her contributive negligence. Case on.

The Kellogg Divorce Case-Verdict for De-

Edward R. Kellogg vs. Rebecca J. Kellogg .- The

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Shooting of George Wilson.

Before Judge Tappen and Associate Justices. The second trial of Sylvi Mailiard for the murder

yesterday morning. The jury empannelled on

the first trial disagreed. It appeared from the testimony that Wilson and a friend in returning from New York met Mailiard, whom neither of them knew on the ferryboat. While the three were going up Grand street Wilson stopped Mail. lard, who retreated across the street. Wilson followed, with an upraised hand, and had got near the prisoner, when the latter shot him. Mailiard claims

prisoner, when the latter shot him. Maillard claims that he acted in self-defence, thinking that the deceased intended to attack him.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Regulation of Drawbacks on Sugar, Molusses

Copal Varnish and Gunpowder. Collector Murphy has received the following letter

from the Secretary of the Treasury:-

On New England rum.....

George Wilson near the Grand street ferry Eastern District, early on the morning of the 8th of January last, was commenced

the exceptions General Term.

Alleged Violation of the Revenue Law. Before Judge Benedict.

The community hereabouts is just now exercise over the present and prospective showing up of the corruption which is alleged to have so long existed in that generously abused organization the Stat John Farrell, a youth, was convicted of burglary La Murphy, 541 Washington street, on the 28th of February, and stealing wearing apparel valued at forty-six dollars. As the jury recommended the boy to mercy the Recorder remanded him for sentence, in order to inquire more fully into his previous character. public surface in all sections of the State has been plentifully supplied with stories, which have all gone rupt than the old city police force of Beston during the reign of the now dethroned Colonel Kurtz. The constabulary was constituted under the administration of the lamented Governor Andrew, and has been fostered ever since by the successive administrations of Governor Bullock and Governor Claffin. Its special mission was to enforce 2950.—James T. Joyce et al. vs. John M. Kelso. 2986.—John S. Avery vs. Milton S. Carey. 2992.—James Ollivell et al., vs. Stephen Cornwell. 3994.—Bradford Willard et al. vs. Clementina S. Ichardson. the prohibitory liquor law, suppressibouses of ill-fame, gambling helis and other public nuisances which it was claimed existed in too great profusion rdson. —William J. Peak vs. William Welch. —Barnett D. Solomon et al. vs. George to be guarded by the police forces of the diffe Moore.
2997.—Lucius E. Thompson vs. Albert C. Lamson and Wesley Storey. ent cities and towns throughout the State. The force, as first organized and since continued, con-sisted of a chief and a host of deputies, all of them having authority to make arrests wherever and whenever an infringement of any criminal law was In re Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr.,

> It would be wrong to say that these officers have not manifested more or less activity in performing the duties expected of them. It would also wrong to say that they have performed these duties either thoroughly or impartially; for they have done neither. They have made a great many seizures of

either thorougnly or impartially; for they have done neither. They have made a great many seizures of liquors and prosecuted a great many dealers, but it is an unmistakable fact that in doing this they have discriminated upon whom the penalties of the law should fall. This is also true concerning keepens of houses of ill-fame, assignation houses and gambling saloons, and the general rumors have been to the effect that those who were proceeded against were only those who failed to see the propriety of financially bribing these officers sworn to faithfully and impartially execute the law.

It is a notorious fact that here in Boston there have never been any seizures of liquors at the leading hotels, while other dealers of less prominence have had their stock taken from them repeatedly. The fact is also as generally admitted, as it is everywhere apparent, that notwithstanding the existence of a prohibitory liquor law and the maintennance of a special force of officers to enforce it, then are nevertheless thousands of open bars all over the city. Now, it is claimed that these are allowed only so far as the proprietors are willing to pay the State constabulary for the constant violation of the law, and a special committee of the Legislature is now engaged in investigating how far these charges of bribery and corruption are true. Before the investigation commenced the Legislature guaranteed protection to all who might testify against the officers, and under this shield several ilquor dealers and saloen keepers have aiready come forward, and by their evidence sustained the long-established suspicions of the general rottenness of the force, from the Chief away down

several fluor dealers and saloen keepers have already come forward, and by their evidence sustained the long-established suspicions of the general rottenness of the force, from the Chief away down to the lowest deputy.

It has not thus far in the investigation transpired that any very heavy bribes have been paid. The insignificance of the sums, however, shows just as well the general corruption which is compained of. A Mr.s Dowd, of New York, whose husband died only a short time since, and who peddied out a little whiskey for a scanty livelihood after coming to Boston, said that one of the deputies, named Clapp, protected her from the law for five dollars a month. Richard H. Yeaton, a saloon keeper, on Sudbury street, secured protection from officer Daly for a single payment of ten dollars, and was subsequently prosecuted by another officer because he would not pay him a bribe too. C. W. Carter, who was finally broken up in business altogether by the demands of the officers, said that he paid an officer named Nute at a rate of about ten dollars a month, and that he was prosecuted after all. It also appeared that officers Smyth and Morse had an established fine of five dollars for failing to observe any infringement of the law on the part of a dealer named Edward R. five dollars for failing to observe any infringement of the law on the part of a dealer named Edward R. Pierce. Other bribes of equal financial insignificance were also shown, and the liberal disbursement of cigars, drinks and dinners was proved to be a general custom.

ment of cigars, drinks and dinners was proved to be a general custom.

The investigation will probably occupy some days, and at its conclusion an effort will be made in the Legislature to have the form abolished. I understand, however, that if such a bill should pass it would be vetoed by the Governor. An exposition of the corruption of the force, though, will probably secure an entire change in the department.

Rev. J. C. Lovejoy is the complainant in the investigation, and he has for counsel Messrs. A. R. Wentworth and J. E. Carpenter. Major Jones, the Chief of the force, is defended by P. Emory Aldrich, of Worcester, and G. A. Sowerby; and W. S. Mason appears for his accused deputies. sponsible for the Condition of the Side-

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

Visit of a Chicago Delegation to Ottawa The Great West and Direct Trade with Europe-The Georgian Bay Canal-Chicago Favors Reciprocity and Free Trade with Canada. OTTAWA, March 24, 1871.

ciaimed that the act of April 2, 1859, made it the duty of the Board to cause the sidewalks of the city to be reflagged and repaired as the public wants and interview with the Railway Committee, of which Sir George E. Cartier is chairman, and consisting of leading public men of both political parties. Ex-Governor Bross, of Illinois, in an interesting and lengthy speech, setting forth the advantages of the Georgian Bay Canal, said that the business men of the West had come to the conclusion that a canal avoiding the St. Clair flats, Lake Erie and the avoiding the St. Clair flats, Lake Erle and the welland Canal, with only eighty miles of canal and slack water navigation, with a capacity for essels of 1,000 or 1,200 tons, and a corresponding enlargement of the St. Lawrence, is the only channel adequate to the wants of the commerce of the West. He then sketched the rapid increase of the Western trade, and proved from statistics that, had the canal been in operation this year, its revenues would be over two millions and a hair, and that for 1886 would exceed iour millions. What the West wanted was the cheapest and largest possible outlets to the ocean. Governor Bross said that a large majority of the West were in faver of free trade and reciprocity, and are determined to have it. If the legislators now at Washington will not give it, the West will send those who will.

Hon. Mr. Holton said Mr. Bross deserved thanks for his elaborate statements, and that there was perfect unanimity among all parties as to the importance of improving all the avenues leading to the West.

Sir A. F. Galt trusted that what was going on at statement that the jury in this case, which was an action for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery, had announced a verdict on Thursday evening was entirely false. The jury appeared in court yesterday morning, when a sealed verdict in favor of the defendant was opened by the Court, Taey were then discharged.

the West.

Sir A. F. Galt trusted that what was going on at Washington would lead to a settlement of these questions.

Mr. Hoiden, as the representative of Chicago, thanked the committee for their good feeling.

Sir George Cartier, in reply, favored reciprocity between the two countries, and added that Canada should be thankful for the expression of desire of the people of the West to supply us with their great trade. This morning the deputation breakfasted with Sir

GOOD LORD DELIVER US 1 STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD:-"GOOD LORD, DELIVER US." What has become of Sen ator Lord's bill for the removal of the State capital from Albany to the metropolis? 1 cut the enclosed slip from the Herald of this

date-"Good Lord Deliver Us." Never introduced a bill for the removal of the State capital from Albany to the metsopolis. I think I would vote Albany to the metsopolis. I think I would vote for such a bill, provided the people of the city of New York did not prefer doing their legislation as far from home as possible (or at least their representatives do). I hope the time will come when they can do their local legislation at home, as the other counties of the State do. But they seem to lack confidence in themselves. Yours,

TRASURY DEPARTMENT, }

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871. {
Size—The following rates of drawback will be allowed on the exportation of the articles hereinafter named, manufactured wholly on materials on which duty was paid under the tariff now in force:

ON THE PRODUCTS OF SUGAR.

Per Pound. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Please assist in correcting an erroneous opinion that changes have been made in the consulting medical staff of the dispensary. The resignations of Drs A. Densmore and S. A. Coon were accepted, and A. Densmore and S. A. Coon were accepted, and Mary E. Green, M. D., appointed to take charge of he dispensary. Beyond that no change has been made, the lollowing gentlemen continuing, as they were, our valued medical advisers, ever ready with their professional services to aid us in what they believe to be a praiseworthy institution:—Drs. Willard Parker, M. H. Henry, William A. Hammond, S. B. Ward, Frank H. Hamilton, Fordyce Barker, F. B. Lente, T. G. Thomas, D. B. St. John Roosa and O. D. Pomeroy. One of the opthalmic and aural surgeons is in attendance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from one till two o'cleck P. M. tarif.

The above rates on refined sugar have been arranged from the best information obtainable by the department, but in view of the difference of opinion between its correspondents in regard to this article, you are requested, on receipt of this letter, to institute careful inquiry into the present average product of raw sugars subjected to the refining process, and to report the result to the department, giving also your opinion as to whether several rates, differing in proportion to the grade of raw sugar from which the exported article has been manufactured, should not be substituted to the present single rate.

INDEPENDENT EXCISE.

Playing Excise Officer in Brooklyn. A young man named Henry Hughes was held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh yesterday for playing excise officer. It appears that he made himself familiar with the manner of conprection at the time of exportation, or by any other imprical evidence, to determine the fact of the refining by arroad.

In no case will orawbrack be paid under the old rates in articles whose constituent elements have paid a direct in duty from that in force when these rates were author.

It were respectfully, Secretary of the Treasury.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS. | FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

On 'Change to-day wheat was irregular in the several grades, but generally firm. The cotton mar-ket opened heavy, and finally underwent a decline of 16c. per pound, when it became active. THE IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending March 23, 1871, were \$2,616,098.

The leading bankers kept their rates for foreign exchange on the basis of 109% for sixty days ster-

ling, but allowed a commission of 1-16 a % per cent, according to the amount of the purchase. Commercial bills are in better supply. The money market was easy at four per cent, as

the prevailing rate in most transactions on call-Loans at five per cent were numerous, but to some extent exceptional, and occurred only on miscella-neous collaterals and with less favored borrowers.

Prime discounts are quoted 6 a 7 per cent. GOLD LOWER-111 A 110%.

The gold market was weak on the better feeling in the London money market succeeding the annonncement of a gain of £191,000 in the weekly statement of the bullion of the Bank of England, and gradually went of from 111 to 110%, reacting at the cose to 110%. A great deal of long gold has been sold the past few days, and cash gold shows a much

10 A. M. 111 2 P. M. 11034 11 A. M. 11034 3 P. M. 11034 12 M. 11034 4 P. M. 11034 12:50 P. M. 11034 5:30 P. M. 11034 a 111 1 P. M. 11034 In the gold loan market the rates ranged from

4 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as fol-

 Gold cleared.
 \$17,870,000

 Gold balances.
 1,190,905

 Currency balances.
 1,323,969
 The engagements of specie for to-morrow's steam

GOVERNMENTS STEADY. The government list was unsettled within narrow limits and dull. The lowest prices were made at the noon call, when the 62's were offered at 112 %. The market underwent a change for the better late in the day, and closed steady at the improvement.

STOCKS UNSETTLED AND IRREGULAR.
The stock market was unsettled by heavy sales of Ohio and Mississippi, representing stock of parties who had bought it against the supposed election and were no longer desirous of retaining it, espe cially as the market figure afforded them a handsome profit by realizing. The brokers of the clique who have recently entered upon the control of the road endeavored to stem the downward current and were forced to buy the stock thrown upon the market by outsiders who were not only doubtful of the ability of the new managers to make the stock more valuable than at present, but were also apprehensive of the effect of the proposed issue of \$4,000,000 new second mortgage bonds. The elec-tion was held on Wednesday in Cincinnati. It was not, as many suppose, the annual election (which takes place in October), but a directors' meeting to take action on the question of converting the road into a narrow gauge. Incidentally an election was held to fill two vacancies in the direction created purposely to admit the new managers. The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday gives the following par-

nati Enquirer of yesterday gives the following particulars:—

The directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad met yesterday and decided to arry out the plans in regard to the narrowing of the gauge which they have had for some time in contemplation. To facilitate the execution of what they proposed they accepted the resignation of John Ross, of Vincennes, and Charles Parsons, of St. Louis, and elected to fill their places Daniel Torreine, of New York, and John King, Jr., of Baltimore. The resolutions necessary to the final completion of the work were all unanimously passed. It is expected that the change of gauge will be effected by the 1st of August. A contract for forty new engines, to be built on the 18th of July, has been awarded to the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Fhiladelphia. Ten of the old engines have already been aftered to suit the proposed gauge. Three hundred freight cars are in process of construction, and a large amount of other work is diready completed. It is not expected that the injunction granted recently will seriously interfere with the proceedings. We copy the following from the Auditor's report presented at the meeting:—"There has been issued and sold during the year \$352,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds and \$310,875 of preferred capital stock. The bonded debt of the company is comprised in the following frems:—Old bonds of the first and second mortgages, &c. cultimately to be exchanged for the new consolidated bonds of which \$4,00,000 was reserved for that purpose), amount to \$3,672,000, and consolidated bonds amount to \$2,82,850, including sterling bonds held in London, making a total of mortgage bonds new outstanding the sum of \$4,554,850; this includes the amount appropriated to the construction of the Louisville division. The \$e,534,850; this includes the amount appropriated to the construction of the Louisville division. The preferred capital steck, also including the amount appropriated to the Louisville division, amounts to \$4,030,000.

From the sales of stocks above referred to it was naturally inferred that the Vanderbilt party had begun to realize on their various investments, and Western Union Telegraph became the next object of a pressure to sell, and declined to 57%. New York Central went off to 94% and the scrip to 91%. The general list shared in the depression thus produced, and lower prices were made in nearly every direction, the chief exceptions being the St. Pauls, the Northwestern stocks, Erie and Harlem. After the flurry was over these stocks asserted their strength, and at the close advanced to the nighest points made this season. Lake Shore declined to 99% in the midst of the excitement. The directors announce that the annual meeting of the stockholders, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock. The transfer books of the company will be closed April 3, at two o'clock P. M., and opened May 4. In the miscellaneous railway shares "C. C. and I. C" was steady and Union Pacific weak. Pacific Mail advanced to 43%. but fell back to 43 in excitement over Ohio and

tions for government bonds:-United currency sixes, 113% a 113%; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115% a 115%; do. do., coupon, 115% a 115%; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111% a 111%; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112% a 112%; do. do., 1884, do. do., 111% a 111%; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111% a 111%; do. do., registered, January and July, 110% a 110%; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110% a 110%; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110% a 110%; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110% a 111; do. ten-forties, registered, 108 a 10814; do. do. coupon, 108% a 108%.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL. The Southern list was dull and generally steady. The South Carolina July bonds were active and irregular, declining to 65 1/2 and closing at 66. The following were the closing street prices evening:-Tennessee, ex coupon, 63% a 64; do., new, 63% a 64; Virginia, ex coupon, 67% a 65%; do., new, 69 a 70; do., registered stock, old, 54 a 54%; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do. sevens, 89% a 90; do. do., old, 90 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46% a 47; do. funding, 1865, 37 a 39; do. do., 1868, 29 a 30; do., new, 25 a 25½; do. special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 91% a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Jo-seph, 90% a 91; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 70; do., new, 63 a 64; do. levee sixes, 74 a 75; do. do., eights, 88 a 90; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 75; do. raliroad eights, 78 a 81; Alabama fives, 69 a 72; do. eights, 102 a 103; do. raliroad eights, 94 a 98; South Carolina

a 66; do. do., April and October, 68 a 69; do. registered stock, old, 65 a 70; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

One o'Clock P. M.

85000 US 6's, '81, c. 115½ 8101000 US 5-20, c, '65, n, 1105¢ 120000 do. ... 115½ 8101000 US 5-20, c, '67, n 1105¢ 15000 US 6's, '81, r, 116½ 16000 US 5-20, c, '67, 1105¢ 600 US 5-20, c, '84, 111½ 20000 do. ... 110¾ 500 US 5-20, c, '84, n, 110½ 500 do. ... small 110½ 500 US 5-20, c, '84, n, 110½ 500 do. ... small 110½ 20000 do. ... 110¾ 20000 US 5's, 10.40, c, 108¾

STREET QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Asurs.—Receipts, 6 pkgs. The demand for pot continue limited but prices were unchanged, small lots selling at \$5 a \$7 25. Peari dull and nominal at \$8 75 a \$9 25.

a \$38 for Philadelphia front. Lumber was steady but mode rately active. Southern pine boards, \$29 a \$20; do. timber

sates, Southern pine box os, 25 a \$30; do timbe \$33 a \$35; Eastern aprice \$19 a \$20 50 white oak plank, \$53 a \$55; do log, \$45 a \$50 Cement was quiet but firm, with moderate sales Rosendal at \$250 per bbl. Laths were steady, with sales of \$600,00 Eastern at \$3. Lime was moderately active; the closin sales, Roskiand lump, were at \$1.75, and do. common a \$1.40 per bbl.

ALGO, ROSELAND LUMP, Were at \$1.75, and do. common at \$1.40 per bbl.

CANDLES.—The demand continued small for all kinds. The sales were at \$3c. a 40c. for patent sperm, 30c. for sperm and 13c. a 15c. for adamantine.

CORDAGF, at the recant decline, has been fairly active and steady, with sales at 15c. for Sisal rope, 15%c. a 18c. for Manila, including large and small sizes and tarred, and 18c. for Russia bolt rope.

Russia bolt rope.

COFFER.—The market for Rio was steady but quiet. The sales were limited to 1,145 bags, ex steamer Merrimac, and 500 bags, ex steamer Merrimac, and 500 bags, ex steamer North America, on private terms. Other descriptions were steady, with a moderate jobbing trade, at previous prices. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 104c. a 124c.; riarl col. 11c. at 115c.; good do. 12c. a 124c.; prime do., 13c. a 134c.; extremes for lots, 104c. a 124c.; pod do. 13c. a 13c.; cargoes, 10c. a 19c.; Singapore, 17c. a 15c.; Ceylon, 154c. a 15c.; Marcalso, 14c. a 18c.; Laguyra, 144c. a 15c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 144c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 10c. a 19c.; Costa Rica, 134c. a 16c.; Maria, 14c. a

Francisco, and a bark, 525 tons, to haven, a four, 2,000 packages corn meal; 6,400 bushels wheat, 38,550 do, corn, 4,300 do oats. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were without noteworthy change. There was but little export demand, though some kinds were taken for shipment to the West Indies. The sales were about 7,000 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, without change in prices. Sales about 350 bbls. Southern flour was dull, but unchanged. The sales were about 600 bbls. Wheat was sales as the sales were about 600 bbls.

nomiral. We quote:—New crop, 80, a 14c., and old do., 2c. a 5c.

HAY was in fair demand for shipment at full prices. The sales were at \$1.0 a \$1.15 for North river shipping, \$1.25 a \$1.45 for retail qualities, \$1.20 a \$1.30 for long rye straw, \$1. for short rye and 75c. a 80c. for oat.

HEMP AND JUEE.—The demand was light; 200 bales Manila were sold on private terms. Prices were steady at quotations. In jute the movement was fairly active, but prices were slightly in buvers' favor. We note sales of 400 bales, private terms, and 250 bales jute butts, per imperial, at \$46c. per currency, cash, at alig. We quote:—Manila, \$4c. a 16c. per

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M

Ib., gold; Tampico, 7%c. a Se., gold, duty paid: Louis, gold; Sizal, Sc., gold; dressed American, \$275 a \$285 per and undreased do. \$175 a \$185.

IBON.—The market has been fairly active for both Am can and foreign pig, but quite irregular and generally in lers' favor. The sales were about 600 tons North River—I and 2—at from \$21 a \$35 per ton, and \$80 tons Scotch various brands, at from \$25 50 a \$25. We note sales of tons old rails and 200 tons wought serpe on private ter SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Friday, March 24-10:15 A. M. for American and English bar, and \$55 a \$100, gold, I Swedes, according to size.

LKAD.—The sales of pig were coolined to 55 tons Spanish mostly ordinary, at \$8 ib, cold. The market was inactive closing weak, at the following quotations:—English, \$6 30 \$6 50; Spanish and German, \$6 15 a \$6 20, gold. The mate to from anufactured was steady, but the business wimderate, at \$8 75 for bar, and \$60 36 for abeet and pige.

Mol.asse.—Business in foreign was checked by the first ness of seliers, and we heard of no sales. New Orieans win fair jobbing demand at about former prices, with sales:

500 bbls, at from 57c. to 68c. We quote:—

Old Crop.

New Cree

20000 do ... 11052 20000 US 5's, 10-40, c. 10852 Once o'Clock P. M. ... 10852 4000 do ... 2014 100 sh Cleve & Pitts RR 113 4000 do ... 2014 100 do ... 11342 1000 do ... 11342 1000 do ... 11342 1000 Oct 8's,n,Jan & July 65 100 do ... 38 85 1000 SC 8's,n,Jan & July 65 100 do ... 38 85 1000 do ... 38 8

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Report of Committee on Sinking Fund The Governor Vetoes the Jersey Cit; Charter—A Severe Rebuke to the Legis West Union Tel. 57% a 57% Northwestern 19. 187% a 96
Pacific Mail. 42% a 43% Northwestern 19. 187% a 96
Rock Island 114% a 114% a 114% N Y Cen acrip 92% a 26% 5t Paul 60% a 66% N Y Cen acrip 92% a 26% 5t Paul 70% 79% a 79% Eric 19% a 20% Wabash 56% a 56% a 56% Chio Miss 46% a 56% Lake Shore 100% a 100% Union Pacific 22 a 22% Lake Shore 100% a 100% Union Pacific 23 a 22% Northwestern 53% a 557% C, C & I Cent. 21% a 12% The anti-Erie men are gathering their forces for the final struggle at Trenton next week. The bi repealing the Erie Exemption act is to be fought of Tuesday in the House. The Benate yesterda took up the act granting certain powers as franchises to the Erie Railway Company and it was made the special order for Monday.

The report of the Committee on the Sinking Fund was read. The assets amount to \$1,115,605. The receipts during the past year amounted to \$300,225 There remained in the fund on the first of the pre BEESWAX.—Only a moderate demand prevailed and transactions were limited at 34%c. a 35c. for Southern and Western yellow. sent month \$1,225,563, The Senate concurred in the amendments to the BUILDING MATERIALS.—Bricks.—The market for all kinds

New Brunswick charter. was steady with a good demand at \$8 50 a \$9 50 for Long Island, \$6 a \$6 25 for pale, \$9 a \$97 5 for North river

The vote by which the supplement to the Newa and Paterson Railroad was passed was reconsidered The bill to establish a Board of Education in Jer sey City was passed.

The supplement to the charter of the Morris and Essex Railroad and the supplement to the Morris

Essex Railroad and the supplement to the Morristown and Mount Holly Railroad were passed.

Then came the Governor's message to the House giving his reasons for vetoing

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER.

The document, though lengthy, covers only a few of the many objections which the Governor has to the bill. But he characterizes the bill as the boldest and most arbitrary attempt to destroy local government that has ever occurred in his experience in New Jersey. He opens by stating that the bill "seems by its provisions to so completely put asite all semblance of local government in the sense this term is usually applied, that it is an open question, at least, whether the bill should not be returned to your honorable body, a being in violation of that provision of the constitution which declares that every law shall have but one object, and that shall be expressed in its little. I can scarcely conceive of an antagonism stronger than that existing between the title of this bill and the provisions contained within its sections. From than that existing between the title of this bill and the provisions contained within its sections. From the opening to the close the provisions are of the most extraordinary character, the great and redeeming merits of the whole bill being that it recites in clear, nervous and unmistakable language its undoubted purpose to deprive the voters of Jersey City of all present opportunities of self-government without their consent or approval being even asked, and against the remonstrances of many of its principal citizens. The bill, therefore, is meritorious in that it makes no monstrances of many of its principal citizens. The bill, therefore, is meritorious in that it makes no concealment of its object and does not attempt to disguise its most unusual powers and purposes. Anti-republican in form, arbitrary in spirit and purpose, it can only be defended, if defensible at all upon the ground that within the limits of Jerses City, at least, the principles of all our forms of government—federal, State and municipal—are supposed to be valueless."

In dealing with the

EXCESSIVE AND ARBITRARY POWERS

about 350 bbis. Southern flour was dull, but unchanged. The sales were about 600 bbls. Wheat was dull and frequiaty, and lower—closing at about 21.57 a \$1.59 for new No. 1 spring—under a light demand and freer offerings. The sales were about 90,000 bushels at \$1.56% a \$1.59 for apring wheat in store, \$1.59 a \$1.51 for do. affoat, \$1.59 for apring wheat in store, \$1.59 a \$1.51 for do. affoat, \$1.58 a \$1.65 for old and new apring mixed.

21.50 for was less active and lower—closing at 80c for was less active and lower—closing at 80c for was less active and lower—closing at 80c for wished, and help a \$1.50 for old and new apring mixed. For mixed, on the track; \$6c, a \$55.6c. for do, affoat; \$6c. for yellow. Old mixed was nommally 80c, in store. Onta were dull and nominally lower, closing at about 57c. a 50c for Western and \$6c. a 70c. for Ohio; the sales were about 30,000 bushels within the range. Barley was dull at \$1.10 a \$1.21 for inferior to prime Canada, with sales of 15,000 bushels within the range. Barley was dull at \$1.00 a \$1.21 for Sales.—A moderate demand for the best qualities was supplied at previous prices. The sales of common were extremely light and for this description prices were entirely nomireal. We quote:—New crop, \$0. a 16c., and old do, \$2c. a 5c.

electors, and, in sheer compassion for the people of New Jersey, appoint, by Congressional enactment, the members of our State Legislature."

He then points out the constitutional grounds on which he vetoes the bill. It is provided that the Board of Works may make any improvement at any time, notwithstanding any remonstrance and notwithstanding any other provision in the whole accontained. In another section there is the most extraordinary and unheard of provision, "That not certiforart shall be granted or allowed to stay any proceedings," and this provision in itself

EEVEALS THE INFAMOUS PURPOSES

of the bill. The 110th section expressly violates the terms of the constitution in regard to the right of trial by jury. The Governor points out a scere of constitution objections, leaving other reasons for his veto out of the question.

It is not by any means probable the bill can be passed over the vcto. There has not been at any time unanimity among the republicans regard the bill as ruinous to their party, and now that the Redistricting bill is a law the country members cannot be winpped in by the caucus lash to support this bill. The consideration of the vcto message is set down for Tuesday.

THE PATERSON CHARTEE

was signed by the Governor yesterday and goes into effect immediately. By its provisions pronibite the levy of a tax assessment exceeding two percent. To raise the amount which will be necessary (and which has been hereforder arised by a tax of 2.15 and 2.25 percentage) the property valuation will have to be made much higher, thus in no way affording any relief to the poorer classes, but taking thousands of the taxes of the many incorporated companies, which amount will have to be made uply an increased levy on the poorer classes, who own but tae little real estate which they themselves occupy.

The remains of an unknown woman, about fortyeight years of age, was yesterday found noating in the dock foot of Seventh street, East river, and re-moved to the Morgue to await an inquisition before

